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# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

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No. 9

## INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS COMMISSION

By Paul Kennaday, Secretary, New York Association for Labor Legislation.

It is "up to labor" to decide whether or not there shall be a Federal Commission on Industrial Relations. The President of the United States in a message to Congress on February 2d, recommended the appointment of such a commission.

Following President Taft's recommendation, Representative William Hughes of New Jersey, and Senator William E. Borah, of Idaho, introduced in the House and Senate identical bills providing for the creation of a federal commission of nine members to make inquiry into industrial relations. Although very many of the members agree with the President upon this matter, they are waiting to learn what are the wishes of organized labor.

Let us see what are the advantages and possible dangers of an official study of the complex problem of industrial relations in these United States.

We would like to learn "what channels are open to labor to secure industrial justice?" We would like to know what part in industrial unrest is played by the "discharge of those workmen, who, refusing to rely for fair play and security upon the good-nature of foremen and superintendents, have attempted organized action."

We would like to have brought out into the light of day "the spy system and the strike-breaking organizations equipped to man a job and break the backs of local strikes." We would like to have the American public learn from an official inquiry and report the truth about injunctions and evictions, those legal methods turned from their old-time uses to new-found ways of oppression.

Another and more definite subject for inquiry would be the scope and methods and resources of existing bureaus of labor, State and Federal. We all want to know, and labor most of all, what those bureaus are doing, and why they do not do more. Has the public, always mindful of the tax rate, given them sufficient money properly to inspect factories, workshops, mines and tunnels?

The growth of employers' associations and the growth of trade unions, and their relations to each other, would also come in for study by the commission. Exactly what is the position of the unorganized worker when he comes to make his "free contract" of employment is one question it would be well the American people should have answered. Another subject to be covered should be conciliation and arbitration.

This matter of conciliation and arbitration illustrates as well as any, the dangers involved in the whole proposal, and the need for deliberate thought before union men and women decide whole-heartedly to endorse this plan for enlightening the public.

It may be said, for instance, that the commission will recommend compulsory arbitration, or, an extension to all industries of the Canadian form of arbitration with its 30-day strike prevention clause. To this there are two complete and all-sufficient answers.

First, if the commission should so recommend,

the unions would and should refuse to be guided thereby.

Second, the commissioners if of the calibre to make recommendations to carry public conviction at all, would not be foolish enough to advise such an unwarrantable reversal of one of the fundamental tenets of organized labor.

The right to strike, like the right to revolution, is one which no law can take away, and which can be abridged only by mutual consent. Commissioners who know what they are about will see that a month's public notice must of necessity lead to the engaging of full complements of strike breakers and to the smashing of unions.

The whole matter comes down to this. Here is an opportunity to place before an impartial commission and by that commission before a public, at present in large part uninformed and misinformed, the shameful situation of men and women who today are working to make other men and women rich and idle; here is a chance to prove that the wage earner is not getting a fair show. That children who in a few years will be directing with their ballots the policies of this country are being drafted from our school houses to grow up dwarfed in body and mind amid the ever faster speeding wheels of factories. That working men and women all over this country are dying of a single industrial disease which in this New York of superabundant wealth and congested misery cuts them down at the rate of 10,000 a year. The commission, if it knows its business, will have something to say of this tuberculosis which has been declared easily preventable, and which for all that is still very much "the disease of the masses." The victims of this "disease of the tenements" and of low wages, have been given tracts to read on the need of fresh air, "winter and summer, night and day," as if with the thermometer below the freezing point, coal by the pail was to be had for the picking, and as if meat and milk and butter and eggs were medicine to be bought as cheaply as the fake "sure cure" at the corner drug store.

If you are content with the present sort of publicity and with one-sided grand jury investigations, do you not say that the public is so prejudiced nothing will shake it? Do you not thus go back upon your own persistent effort to convert the convertible part of the public to your view of your struggle for justice?

That struggle, after all, must always remain yours and you must bear the brunt of it. No commission can so gather facts and so present them as to leave you free to depend more upon public enlightenment than upon your own compact, hard-hitting union ranks.

You must show that in this Christian land, Sunday labor is often a part of your "free contract." You must show how seasonal work throws tens of thousands into unemployment; that welfare work is often but a cheap blind to low wages; that great masses among your unorganized brothers toil only that they may maintain a life of unceasing toil.

You must help to show how your ranks are decimated by preventable accidents and how cruel

and unnecessary industrial processes poison you and finally cast you out to end your days without sick benefit or old age pension. You must show by facts, how little of protection the law gives to you, how much is needed.

The commission will not be the last work in your conflict. That must still go on, and until you have the other side all on your side, it will go on. But there is still an opportunity by the plain force of facts to convert to your views a large number of your fellow citizens who, without this inquiry, must remain indifferent or opposed.

It is for the unions of this country to decide whether this commission will be a help to them. If they favor the proposal, they will understand the importance of sending immediate formal endorsement thereof to the proper representatives in Congress. If the unions want a Commission on Industrial Relations, it is theirs for the asking.

### LABEL SECTION CONCERT.

Don't fail to bring your family and friends to the concert to be given by the Label Section in the Building Trades Auditorium on next Wednesday evening, April 17th. You will spend a pleasant evening as well as help boost along a good work in behalf of the union label, card and button. An excellent program will be rendered and a most interesting talk on the objects and purposes of the union label by Brother A. J. Gallagher. It's your duty to assist in the good work of the Label Section by your presence. Be there.

### UNEMPLOYED LEAGUE.

At the last meeting of the League for the Protection of the Unemployed, held last Saturday night in the Building Trades Temple, a large number of communications were received from different parts of the State in relation to conditions of employment, and they show that unemployed men are numerous in all sections of California.

R. G. Hurst was seated as a delegate from the Anti-Japanese Laundry League.

The executive committee of the league was instructed to investigate the feasibility of several plans of aiding the unemployed, among them one of securing tents from the army.

The league took up the report of Labor Commissioner McLaughlin on the unemployed situation and discussed it fully, after which the matter was referred to the executive committee for investigation and report.

Secretary Nolan was granted a leave of absence in order to attend a meeting of the executive board of the Molders' Union and Andrew J. Gallagher was selected to act during his absence.

A request will be made to the Governor that the Labor Commissioner be requested to co-operate with the league in making a more thorough canvass of the situation than was possible in the short time at the disposal of Commissioner McLaughlin in his former investigation. In the meantime the League is to make a canvass of the unions and gather such information as officers of locals can furnish.

## NEW YORK TEACHERS' PENSIONS.

By Richard Caverly.

There is alleged to be a deficiency in the New York teachers' retirement fund to which attention has been called by an interview with Actuary S. H. Wolfe, published in the "New York World" about a month ago. In his interview Mr. Wolfe gravely states that the funds in hand are insufficient for the expected demands upon them; that a state of things will shortly be reached in which no more new names can be put on the pension list until death reduces the ranks of the pensioners sufficiently to enable this to be done. "In the meantime," he states, "the teachers not retired, who have paid one per cent of their salaries into the fund will get nothing in return."

It shows a want of care and foresight on the part of the educational authorities having charge of the fund. The fund ought to have been conducted on scientific insurance principles.

Like the printers, it was crudely assumed that one per cent of a teacher's salary, paid into the fund, would, in conjunction with certain other fees and donations, provide pensions. The impossibility of defending the practice of making flat rate deductions from all salaries for the creation of a general fund has been set forth by George King, one of the vice-presidents of the Institute of Actuaries.

In an article on "Staff Pension Funds," read before the Institute on January 30, 1905, he made the following pertinent remarks on the subject:

"When a fund is to be started and the intending members have formulated the benefits they desire, the actuary is sometimes asked to quote the percentage of salary necessary to provide them. Theoretically the question is not difficult, but in practice it scarcely admits of trustworthy solution. \* \* \* It is generally the case that at a few of the younger ages at entry the ordinary contribution of five per cent is sufficient, or even a little more than sufficient, to provide the benefits, but that from perhaps 25 at entry an extra is required. Should the members themselves pay the whole of the contribution, then approximately accurate graduation according to age is important, because it would not be fair to one set of members if we were to make them contribute to the benefit of another set."

The British plan of pensions, like that of the printers, was abandoned several years ago. No serious objection was made by the Government employees; it was the confiscation of the deductions from salaries that met with opposition.

It was found that only one contribution to the fund out of every seven received any benefit, after contributing year after year, six dying or leaving the service of the Government before the pension became due. This is the serious objection to the printers' plan of pensions; the families of the men who die are harshly dealt with; it takes from the widow and fatherless children of the men who die to enable them to pension those who live.

The history of superannuation schemes the world over shows that workmen are never content with a plan which requires the forfeiture of their contributions. It is also unfair to printers who enter at an early age, as part of their savings must go to make up for the man already old, or who comes in service at an advanced age.

The disappointment in connection with such an apparently well-backed scheme as the teachers of New York will be keen and widespread, and should be a warning to men, like Mr. Davie, and others who mislead in arguments about the soundness of the printers' scheme of pensions.

The sure way for teachers, printers, or anybody else to provide themselves with pensions is to take out a policy providing for this benefit with any good old line company; then they will not be disappointed. The bungling of printers, teachers, or anybody else, with the science of life annuities is deplorable.

## THE COAL STRIKE.

(Contributed by American Economic League.)

It is impossible to insist on maintaining an unjust economic system and escape the penalty. One of the many penalties that must be paid for maintaining land monopoly is the constant danger of having the coal supply shut off. Even when no strike is impending we must pay monopoly prices for coal in spite of silly legislation designed to prevent the effects of the evil without touching the cause. When a strike or lockout actually takes place would-be coal consumers can do nothing in this country under the law, but patiently suffer, or in other countries but to try to enforce some of the futile measures that have been adopted in the course of a pretended effort at applying a remedy.

As long as there is no penalty attached to withholding of coal lands from use, so long will coal consumers be in danger of suddenly finding their coal supply cut off. Mine owners have little to fear from a strike just now, especially if they happen to have a supply of mined coal on hand. They can afford to wait until hunger or the power of a monopoly-controlled government drives the strikers back, or until they can fill their places from the army of the unemployed.

The taxation of coal-bearing lands on their true value, whether used or not, would put an end to such a situation. The owners could not then afford a strike. They would have to continue paying taxes on the land just the same. That would be too expensive a luxury while no work would be done. They would not only find that their only chance of profit would be to keep on mining steadily on land now being worked, but would find it necessary to either work or let go of coal-bearing lands that are being held out of use. It would be necessary for them in such a case to keep on good terms with their employees.

Until such a measure will be applied coal miners may as well realize that no great improvement in their condition is probable. They will have to fight hard, in fact, to keep their condition from getting worse. They may get all the legislation they want forbidding this thing and regulating that, but will find themselves no better off for it, because no amount of such legislation can open to them a single opportunity that the owners may see fit to withhold.

Coal consumers may as well realize that until the single tax will be applied to coal lands as well as to all other lands they will be helpless whenever any labor dispute in the coal regions occurs. To try to better matters by securing the enactment of more prohibitory or regulative laws when the statute books are already filled with futile laws of that character is merely an indication of stupidity. Until this fact will be recognized and action taken accordingly, both the miners and the general public will have to continue suffering the consequences of their ignorance and neglect.

## ORPHEUM.

Six out of the eight acts will be entirely new. McIntyre and Heath will present two distinct changes of bill. Jessie Millward will appear next week only in the powerful one-act play "Reaping the Whirlwind." Lucy Weston will be one of the delights of the coming bill. Miss Weston is equipped with a budget of the smartest and brightest comedy ballads. The Seumas McManus players will present next week at the Orpheum "The Lad from Largymore," which is described as a perfect gem and a humorous and truthful portrayal of Irish life as it really is today. The Stewart Sisters and Escorts, a sextette of singers and dancers will present a tastefully arranged act. Wormwood's famous Canines and Comedy Monkeys will also be seen. Next week will be the last of the Three Shelby Boys and David Schooler and Louise Dickinson.

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## LOVE'S COMING OF AGE.

By Norman Duxbury.

Love is generally represented as a child, and rightly so, considering the erratic chaos of his ways; there are signs, however, of a new order in the relation of the sexes, when—some day—love shall come into its own.

Hunger and love are the two dominant forces in man, and the struggle to gratify these is the struggle for existence; hunger means self-preservation; love the preservation of the race.

In modern civilization man's hunger needs are fairly well satisfied, and the sex consciousness is more felt than hunger, and the sex desire being restrained, it asserts itself in thought.

In the social life of the future the sex need will surely be recognized, and the state of enforced celibacy in which vast numbers of people live today will be considered a national disgrace, as grievous almost as prostitution, of which it is a necessary accompaniment.

Nature acts with tremendous sweep and power; the youth, deeply infected with the sex passion, suddenly finds himself in the presence of titanic forces—in love; he feels a superhuman impulse to identify himself with the cosmic force—the powers that are preparing the future of the race; he sees the abysmal deeps of his own being, and trembles at the disclosure.

While the glory of sex pervades all Nature; while flowers are rayed and starred out towards the sun in the very ecstasy of generation; while the nostrils of the animals dilate and their forms become instinct with a proud and fiery beauty, then even the human lover is transformed, and in the giant splendor of mountains and sky perceives what he never had before; then this great current of human love is checked and brought into conflict with material conditions. The masses of the workers are not in a position to marry; over five million men and rather more women are unmarried in this country today, and the actual marriage, with its squalid insecurity, ends all too often in the divorce court, while the church manifests a wonderful and celestial indifference to the economic causes, and contemplates this clay image of the heavenly love, which it binds together with rusty hoops of law and parchment, lest it should crumble and fall.

There can be no real love without freedom, and no freedom without love; you cannot give yourself to another when you are not master of yourself. Under the present social system the woman is a parasite or a serf; man's craze for ownership has culminated in the enslavement of woman. The lady, the household drudge, and the prostitute are the three types of woman resulting today. Hundreds of women are mere dolls, gazing into shop windows at various bits of colored ribbon—"man's empty idols"—till as her vain splendors increase and real usefulness diminishes she becomes a perfect lady.

To the working girl marriage is a haven. The terrible insecurity of workshop and store, the starvation wages, the stalking spectre, and the long, lean hand of hunger drive 5000 of our women to suicide every year, while over 125,000 are dragged down into prostitution. So the girl hunts for a husband and a home where a sane motherhood is possible.

One of the first things needed is a basis of independence for women, of which the bright star of hope is Socialism—the breakdown of the last remnant of servitude.

Of the deep mystery of human love and the deep, abiding, intimate union of the two sexes, true marriage is the ideal. A marriage where the woman can play her part as mother and wife—the helpmeet—and with the economic freedom of Socialism will come a race of men and women to whom love in its various manifestations shall be from the beginning a perfect whole, pure and natural, free, and standing fairly on its feet—the holy human empire of the world.

## SYSTEM FEDERATION.

That the Harriman lines have reached that stage of the contest with employees where it will be impossible for them to operate trains without competent mechanics in their shops is daily made more apparent.

A locomotive boiler explosion in Oregon resulted in the death of the engineer and fireman. On Tuesday another engine exploded in Arizona and killed the engineer, while the fireman was fatally injured.

The company was enabled to operate for a time after the commencement of the strike because of new engines placed in service, but this supply is exhausted and the new engines are also in a dangerous condition owing to the absence of competent mechanics in the shops.

That the Government boiler inspectors are lax in their duties is evidenced by the many explosions recently.

Incompetency all along the line is resulting disastrously to the railroad company. Some amusing stories are told as a result of the incompetency of the billing clerks. In one instance a carload of butter consigned to New Orleans was thrown out on a sidetrack where it rested for more than a month. When it finally reached its destination the odor from the car when opened created a panic in the freight yards. A carload of baled hay had been hustled through to New Orleans by mistake while the butter lay on the sidetrack.

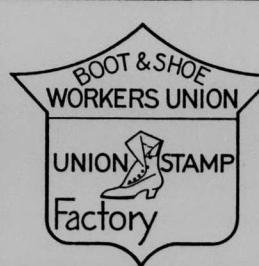
Among the engineers, firemen and train crews a feeling of uneasiness is spreading owing to the dangerous conditions under which they are working with improperly cared for engines and rolling stock.

Stories are now going the rounds of the press to the effect that the Illinois Central is about to go into the hands of a receiver.

Viewed from every standpoint the shopmen are in a better position to win the strike today than at any time since its inception.

## ANOTHER RETIREMENT BILL.

Senator Cummins has introduced another pension plan for civil service employees, following their retirement from active service. His bill recommends that all civil service employees, so far as pensions are concerned, shall be divided into two groups, the first including railway mail clerks, city letter carriers, rural letter carriers and mechanics, and the second all those employees not mentioned in the first group. Those named in group one are to be retired at the age of 65 years, and those in group two at the age of 70 years. The bill also provides for deducting from the wages of employees an amount computed to be nearest one-tenth of a dollar that will be sufficient, with interest thereon at 4 per cent, compounded annually, to accumulate for each employee at the age of retirement the amount of \$5000. This fund is to be invested by a board created for that purpose, and should any employee leave the service, the sum paid into the fund will be returned.



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**Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, 246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.**

JOHN F. TOBIN, President

## COOPERS AFTER CONVENTION.

The San Francisco Coopers' Union is out after the next convention of the international organization, and as they are early birds in the fight they are receiving favorable consideration at the hands of the general officers.

The convention to be held this year is to take up the question of establishing a home for aged and disabled members, and this feature is being thoroughly discussed from every angle.

At the convention to be held in August, plans are to be perfected for carrying on a most vigorous label agitation in the interest of the progress of the union. This agitation is to be directed especially toward seeing that the label is on all cooperage used by saloons and retail stores.

## FRANKLIN HALL.

The Wednesday night dances given under the auspices of the woman's committee of the Socialist Party at Franklin Hall, 1881 Fillmore street, have been well attended and resulted in enjoyment for all those fortunate enough to attend them. In future, admission for men will be 25 cents, while ladies will be admitted for 10 cents. They are held every Wednesday evening.

## YOUNG MEN

Are you looking for an opportunity? If so, why don't you make one? The Young Men's Christian Association is in the business of helping you to discover yourself and to help you make the most of every hour of your life, socially, intellectually, morally, physically and financially.

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CHAS. L. BAINE, Sec.-Treas.

**DISEASE AND CRIME IN MARYLAND.**

"The Cut," as the Maryland House of Correction at Jessups is called, has come into prominence lately as one of the worst pest-holes in our penal system. The proximity of this institution to Washington has stirred the Woman's Welfare Department of the National Civic Federation to interest itself in the matter. At a recent meeting of the department, at which Attorney General Wickersham presided, definite knowledge of the actual conditions came to light through questions following an address of Dr. E. Stagg Whitin, secretary of the National Committee on Prison Labor, who spoke on the general conditions throughout the country. It developed that a report made by the national committee in November at the request of the Maryland authorities, though released by the Governor, had never been given much publicity because of the desire of Maryland people to do their best to remedy conditions. Governor Goldsborough has personally seen to the correction of the more flagrant abuses, while the Department of Health, the local grand jury, and members of the legislature have demanded constructive reform. The Maryland Prisoners' Aid Society has introduced a bill calling for a commission to reform the conditions, while the Federation of labor has introduced a bill to reform the industrial system of the institution.

Stripes, marching in lock-step, whipping naked bodies with a cat-o'-nine-tails, disease-breeding filth, contract labor, partisan politics, and medical neglect are some of the things which the national committee reports at this State-supervised institution. General health conditions at the time of the report may be guessed from the following passage:

The corridors facing the cell-block are occupied by tables on which the convicts eat their meals. The cell-block showed the need of soap, water, and paint; the plumbing was rusty and in many cases leaking; the beds were dirty—the bed-clothes soiled and the blankets coarse and filthy. A prison official warned the investigators not to touch the iron railings on the stairs for fear of getting "the itch"; while the convicts reported the need of using fire to get rid of the bugs. The food served the convicts in the corridors filled the cell-house with the odor of food, which is offensive in most prisons even where there is a modern dining-room and the finest kitchens. . . . In the kitchen proper the investigators noticed a big cauldron piled high with swill, while the meat and bread cut and distributed on tin pans were arranged on the floor, and several convicts with mops and dirty water were attempting to mop the remaining part of the floor. These pans when piled one upon another to be taken in to the convicts naturally were cleaned by the scraping of the bottom of one pan on the food in the pan below.

The report cited cases of twelve and thirteen-year-old boys committed to the House of Correction by the county magistrates, and declares that this should stop. In the broom shop were a number of boys of nineteen who "had started out to see the world and got caught on a freight."

Here is the report's description of prisoners found in the overall shop, whose bright and airy rooms easily accommodated the thirty-two convicts working there.

More than half are colored women in the last stages of degradation. The others are white women, with the exception of a boy of twelve who, because of his criminal nature, was sentenced to the institution and because of his tender years and gentle ways is classed with the females. One girl of eighteen of delicate, refined nature also makes a contrast to the hardened characters. Her crime was the result of bad surroundings—a stepmother and a long series of years of being placed out from an or-

phan asylum to work for some farmers who abused her. It is doubtful whether her father will take her home and she is absolutely without hope. The women are at work on men's overalls; their task is twenty-six pair and they work eight hours. Overtime is paid them and one woman earned \$3.05 one month, according to the books. The thirty-two women earned \$10.59 a month. Young Houston, the boy, earned two cents a month in this line of industry—that is, sewing strips on the back of overalls. The warden's daughter stated that he earned more than two cents carrying notes from the women to the male convicts, but that he has now promised to be good if she will give him the cigarettes which he could buy with the amount of money he has been earning; this agreement between the warden's school-teacher daughter and the convict of twelve is working well and he has at last consented to study at night with his new friend.

The committee which examined into the conditions says in its report:

"The shop [of the Cumberland Shirt Company] was supplied with a few spittoons and many cans for expectoration—the doctor admitted that there were many cases of tuberculosis and many of the convicts looked it. The expectoration was not confined to the cans, and one sick convict was seen to expectorate over the packing-cases and the shirts. The man looked so sick and hollow-chested that inquiry was necessary, and it was found that he had been sick for five days but had not been able to see the doctor because of the doctor's need of giving his extra time to the fifteen typhoid cases in the hospital. With the hospital full it was probably too much to ask the doctor to examine cases which he had no means of taking care of. The shop was so dirty that if it had been a sweatshop on the East Side of New York city the laws of New York State would have required of its being closed until it had been properly cleaned and fumigated."

**THE EXPOSED SHAFT.**

Alfred James, eighteen years of age, at Fresno, on December 5, 1911, suffered his jumper front to touch a rapidly-turning shaft. Any garment so coming in contact tends by friction to cling to the surface of the shaft. If it follows it half way round it will get a considerable grip on the shaft; if it follows once around it is then an issue between the power of the shaft, the strength of the fabric, and the resistance of the person to whom that fabric is attached. The fabric of the boy's jumper was stronger than he, and, in an instant, he was being whirled with lightning speed around the shaft, smashing against the ceiling and adjacent timbers until reduced to pulp. His economic value to the State was in excess of \$6,500 for each dollar per day earned, and that shaft could probably have been protected at a cost of \$1.50 to \$5.00 so that the accident could not have happened. A common method is to encase such a shaft between bearings in a shell cylinder or in half-round shell that prevents the shaft getting a friction hold upon clothing. In any case, the preventive device is the cheapest insurance known.

**STEREOTYERS TO MEET.**

On Sunday morning at 10:30 the Stereotypers' and Electrotypes' Union will meet at the band stand in Golden Gate Park, where a group picture will be taken to be published in the official convention souvenir. All members are urged to be present.

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**SHALL THE STATE MAKE FARM TOOLS?**

By Guy Williams.

Several years ago the extortion of the binder-twine trust was so great that the government of the State of Minnesota undertook the manufacture of binder twine in the State prison at Stillwater. The result has been such a success that the price of twine has been cut to one-half the price at which it was sold before.

Since then threshing machines have been added to the product of the prison and recently a large addition was made to the threshing machine plant.

We have driven the binder-twine trust out of the State with prison labor.

We can make short work of the implement trust with free labor, which does not have to be driven all the time.

The State of Minnesota owns large ore beds, still uncorralled by the steel trust. I propose that the State develop these iron mines and erect furnaces and steel mills for the reduction of ore, and to manufacture farm tools to be sold to the farmer at cost.

The Federal Government owns and operates the finest machine shop in the world on the Isthmus of Panama. It is one of the largest machine shops in the world, and together with foundries and blacksmith shops, is managed in the most scientific and efficient method. If the government can make tools to dig canals it surely can make tools to dig potatoes.

The farmers are getting weary of paying ten prices for farm implements and will be quick to assist in such a movement. This will benefit the farmer by supplying implements at low prices, and benefit labor by securing for it higher wages and shorter hours.

The thirteenth annual report of the United States Commissioner of Labor shows that the workingmen are paid \$27.19 for making a good wagon of the type now used on farms. The farmer is charged \$65 for it.

The implement trust (a subsidiary of the steel trust) has been perfected since this report was issued, and prices are even higher than at that time.

The same government report shows that a good buggy with elliptic springs and leather top takes forty hours to produce and the wages paid were \$8.10. Allowing \$6.90 for the raw lumber and metals (which is a generous amount) the total cost is \$15. The farmer paid just \$50, which left a neat little profit of \$35 in the hands of the implement trust.

Even today farmers are organizing co-operative companies to rid themselves of this preposterous graft of the implement trust.

While the swashbuckling fellow with the "Big Stick" was "Busting the trusts" they prospered. They seem to be little disturbed, and less frightened, by his successor, who was the father of government by injunction.

The trusts are not afraid of make-believe enemies. But when a million or two of farmers and wage earners get after them the trusts must surrender.

The trusts have always been good for those who own them.

When the trusts belong to us, we will find them a good thing.

**BUTCHER WORKMEN GROWING.**

A communication received at headquarters from the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen is to the effect that the organization is gaining in membership. This international union has had a hard struggle, but its officials have been persistent and untiring in their efforts to build up an effective union. It is anticipated that the coming year will witness a large increase in membership.

Patronize "Labor Clarion" advertisers.

**THE FOREIGN-BORN WORKERS.**

Immigration has checked increase of wages for the native-born American worker. This conclusion is declared in "The Immigration Problem," a new work just issued by Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York, and is drawn from a great mass of digested figures and facts. The book says:

"As regards the effects of the employment of recent immigrants upon wages and hours of work, there is no evidence to show that the employment of southern and eastern European wage earners has caused a direct lowering of wages or an extension in the hours of work in mines and industrial establishments. It is undoubtedly true that the availability of the large supply of recent immigrant labor prevented the increase in wages which otherwise would have resulted during recent years from the increased demand for labor.

"The low standards of the southern and eastern European, his ready acceptance of a low wage and existing working conditions, his lack of permanent interest in the occupation and community in which he has been employed, his attitude toward labor organizations, his slow progress toward assimilation, and his willingness seemingly to accept indefinitely without protest certain wages and conditions of employment, have rendered it extremely difficult for the older classes of employees to secure improvements in conditions or advancement in wages since the arrival in considerable numbers of southern and eastern European wage earners.

"As a general proposition, it may be said that all improvements in conditions and increases in rates of pay have been secured in spite of their presence. The recent immigrant, in other words, has not actively opposed the movements toward better conditions of employment and higher wages, but his availability and his general characteristics and attitude have constituted a passive opposition which has been most effective."

**HUMANE LEGISLATION LEAGUE.**

On Tuesday evening a meeting was held in the Labor Temple by committees representing the Labor Council, the Building Trades Council and the Woman's Union Label League and a temporary organization of the Woman's Humane Legislation League was instituted. Mrs. Paul Scharrenberg was chosen chairman and Mrs. Hannah Nolan secretary.

The new organization aims to establish branches in every precinct in the State of California, for the purpose of encouraging the women to exercise the right of franchise in the interests of humane legislation and an organizer is to be put in the field at once for this purpose.

Work will be started in this city within a week or two and every unionist in the city should assist whenever possible as such an organization will be of untold value to the labor movement.

**STAGE EMPLOYEES' ELECTION.**

The Theatrical Stage Employees' Union has elected the following officers: President, Edward Wagner; vice-president, J. Roberts, recording secretary, R. Stephenson; financial secretary and business agent, F. B. Williams; treasurer, H. W. Nowell; sergeant-at-arms, G. Roach; executive board, T. Eiber, D. Rolffs, P. Waugh; examining board, T. Eiber, D. Wilson, J. Roberts, R. Wakenman, W. Grimme; trustees, I. Marks, M. Fogel, L. Johns, A. England, C. Holzmuller; delegate to the international convention to be held at Peoria in June, W. G. Rusk; delegate to the Labor Council, F. B. Williams and A. Dohring. The union reports all members employed.

There is a law of forces which hinders bodies from sinking beyond a certain depth in the sea; but in the ocean of baseness the deeper we get the easier the sinking.—J. R. Lowell.

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# LABOR CLARION

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FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1912.

Ten thousand acorns fall and die;  
One lives, and lo, a stately tree,  
Which stands erect with branches high  
Flung wide across the sky, and free.

Ten thousand thoughts are scattered wide,  
To fall neglected and forlorn;  
One finds a haven to abide  
And lo, another age is born.

—Coming Nation.

A big treat is in store for those who love good music. On Wednesday evening next the Label Section is to give a concert in the Building Trades auditorium. The pianos used are to be union label articles, and every trade unionist in the city is invited in order that he may become acquainted with the merits of union label pianos.

The indications are that the controversy which has been raging among the electrical workers of the country during the past few years is to subside and the men engaged in this line of endeavor are again to come into one organization. A number of the insurgent unions have voted since the Cleveland decision to re-affiliate with the recognized international.

Our greatest need is to be supplied when the canal is opened, according to Gale Borden Johnson, vice-president of the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company. He says: "The opening of the Panama Canal will not only bring more people to the West but will also bring our one great need—cheap labor direct from Europe." Union men should see to it that this man's company is given a wide berth.

That the women of England will soon be given the ballot there can be little doubt. All signs not only point to success for the women, but it is probable that with adult suffrage will come a limitation of one vote to one adult, and do away with the present scheme of allowing the landlords to vote half a dozen times in as many different precincts. The minimum wage bill is only the beginning.

Census returns show that San Francisco has gained in manufacturing during the past ten years 24.3 per cent, while her gain in population was but 21.6 per cent. The only industry of a manufacturing nature which has not gained has been in the metal trades, controlled by the steel trust for the purpose of not permitting growth on this coast. In these returns there is no comfort for those calamity howlers who have for years been crying against the unions of this city and trying to convince people that the wage scales maintained were driving manufacturers away from the city. This latest report is truly a thunderbolt to the greedy individuals who want to reap all the profits of a business, at the expense of the wage-earner. It proves their arguments to have been false.

## MORE ABOUT THE I. W. W.

In dealing with the Industrial Workers of the World it must be understood that there are two distinct organizations using the name, one with headquarters in Detroit, Mich., and the other with its general officers located in Chicago.

At the meeting of the Labor Council last Friday night a statement concerning the conduct of William D. Haywood's viciousness was branded as false. In order that the membership of the trade unions of this city may know the facts, the following from the New York "Weekly People," which espouses the cause of the Detroit Industrial Workers of the World and which opposes the Chicago organization, of which Haywood is a representative, is given. This is taken from the issue of March 30th:

"As the wild goat tends to the hills, as swine tend to the swill, so is it impossible for 'direct action' to 'keep its shirt on.'

"The fact was exhibited in Boston on the 15th of this month at the Paine Memorial Hall meeting addressed by William D. Haywood, as has been previously reported in these columns.

"Haywood, having in the course of his speech, administered merited chastisement upon the Civic-Federationized and Militia-of-Christized John Golden; and at the close of the meeting, Arthur Reimer, a wage-slave member of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist-Labor party, who, together with others, had come forward to the platform, having addressed Haywood as follows: 'Comrade Haywood, I heartily indorse your condemnation of the traitorous conduct of John Golden in going into the city of Lawrence during the strike and seeking to divide the workers on strike, but how do you justify your conduct in going to the city of Paterson last Thursday night, knowing as you did that there was a strike of the I. W. W. silk workers on in Paterson, and from a public platform seek to discredit the leader of that strike, Rudolph Katz?' Haywood's first answer was: 'Well, did you see the circular that Katz sent out?'

"Here we have 'direct action' in one of its natural poses—trying to see whether it can successfully deceive.

"Obviously, Haywood did not know who Reimer was; obviously, Haywood thought Reimer may not be informed on the facts; obviously, Haywood sought to convey to Reimer the impression that the circular in question was a vicious act, so vicious as to provoke, cause and justify his coming to Paterson, whereas, as readers of 'The People' are aware, the circular was a firm, but temperate presentation of the facts bearing on the occasion.

"But Haywood's low cunning missed its mark. Reimer was thoroughly posted. So well posted that he immediately replied: 'Yes, you mean the circular issued by Local 25, I. W. W., and there was nothing in that circular which would warrant your interference; and what is more, the circular was not issued until your coming was publicly announced.'

"The attempt to deceive having failed, 'direct action' forthwith the second of its natural poses—ruffianism—and off went the shirt. As the report puts it: 'Without a single word of warning, Haywood suddenly kicked his right foot, with all the force of his huge bulk behind it, into Reimer's chest,' and, not satisfied with that, attempted again to hit the man whom his cowardly brutality had rendered helpless.

"Guilty of having deliberately attempted upon the I. W. W. striking silk weavers of Paterson the identical act that John Golden had attempted on the Lawrence mill hands on strike, which he had just been condemning, and finding his endeavor to play scuttle-fish vain, the anarchist leaped forward in his gorilla savagery, and with the only argument that his nature knows."

## THE GOSPEL OF WORK.

The progress of this world depends entirely upon the amount of work those who inhabit it are willing to do. If every man and woman would just spend a little time each day in studying the problems confronting the human race and earnestly endeavor to equip themselves so as to be able to lend a hand in their solution our progress would be so rapid as to fill future generations with wonder and amazement. Yet this could be done without greatly inconveniencing anyone.

The main trouble with us seems to be that each individual would rather spend a great portion of his time in social intercourse, and depend upon those of a less social and more serious and work-loving disposition to solve the problems and remedy the conditions for the balance of humanity.

Many men and women justify their idle conduct, and ease their consciences by persuading themselves that it would be useless for them, with their inferior intellects, to attempt to fathom the depths of the complex problems which await solution, because they could be of no service along such lines. At any rate, they convince themselves, the Creator has furnished the world with geniuses for that purpose and therefore they are not called upon to trouble themselves with the advancement of the race by removing obstacles which are insurmountable so far as they are concerned.

It is really surprising to note the number of people who mistake the results of hard work and persistent plodding for genius. So common is the impression that only bright minds or geniuses can produce results that it is indeed remarkable that we have so many common, everyday men with only ordinary minds producing such beneficial results for humanity, for a very large percentage of the men and women who contribute to the world's sum total of progress are simply tireless toilers and not geniuses at all.

Another strange thing in this connection is the fact that many of the ordinary-minded men who have achieved something through pure dint of hard work would have the balance of mankind consider them to be geniuses rather than hard workers. Why this should be so we are unable to understand, because genius is an inherited quality for the possession of which no honor is due the individual, while on the other hand the hard worker who is not a genius is entirely responsible for the results he produces and is entitled, in a purely personal sense, to be honored because he does an unusual thing when he produces results which other men fail to produce because of the lack of desire for work.

More of the world's advancement has been due to hard work than to genius, and much that is called genius is nothing but hard work.

The hard worker stores up knowledge in the course of the years that passes current among idlers as genius. The tireless toiler piles one grain of information upon another until he has built a mountain, and the idler who has wasted his time then gazes at the structure in amazement and pronounces the man who has constructed it a genius, and the world is thus deceived and left unable to appreciate the value of tireless, tedious toil.

Genius is a good thing, and the world is occasionally blessed with it, but hard work produces more benefits and carries us farther. Hard work is the best horse to ride, and one that never fails to finish in the race of progress.

Remember the union label always, but at this time especial attention should be paid to the label on the bread you eat, and the collar you wear, and the cigar you smoke.

## Fluctuating Sentiments

If we were to properly regulate our affairs it is certain that far less work than we do now would be ample to supply all our needs. Under such an arrangement, of course, it would be necessary to dispense with the millionaires who waste the energy of millions of workers. Any plan that will bring this about without in some other way inflicting greater miseries upon the race is deserving of a trial. There are many theories as to how this can be done. Study some of them.

An anomaly which appears ridiculous to the average individual has to do with demanding that your employer subscribe to union conditions and that by carrying membership in a union you have done your duty. The placing of a union card in a suit of clothes that does not carry the garment workers' label doesn't appeal to us as being consistent. Do not disgrace your union card this way when you can put your card up against the label of the garment workers. They help you—why not reciprocate?

Everywhere in nature is to be found the plain intent of the Creator that to live, to grow, to prosper one must struggle—faithfully and long. The blade of grass must struggle up through the ground or die. The wild animal must struggle for its food or perish. Man must struggle, both physically and mentally, or both mental and physical decay will overtake and kill him. All men who live—millionaire or pauper—must obey this law of nature. There is no escape, because escape means decay and death. Some men do their struggling in non-productive ways, but they all must do it.

Here is a ten-year-old boy's original story: A poor young man fell in love with the daughter of a rich lady who kept a candy shop. The poor young man could not marry the rich candy lady's daughter, because he had not money to buy furniture. A wicked man offered to give the young man \$25 if he would become a drunkard. The young man wanted the money very much so he could marry the rich candy lady's daughter; but when he got to the saloon he turned to the wicked man and said, "I will not become a drunkard even for great riches; get thee behind me, Satan." And as he turned around to go home he saw lying on the sidewalk a pocketbook containing \$1,000,000 in gold. Then the young lady consented to marry him. They had a beautiful wedding, and the next day had twins. Thus you see that "Virtue is its own reward."

Sitting high upon a seat behind a powerful pair of horses drawing a wagon loaded with all the amber fluid that could be placed it was a pleasure, a few days since, to note just how big a heart some drivers of brewery wagons have, and which pulsate beneath the rugged exterior. Coming down the street at a fairly good pace, those powerful horses were tearing up space and bending to their task with a vim that only too clearly proved that their caretaker was human and that nothing was too good for them. As to the driver, he handled that team as if they were the apple of his eye. As the wagon rapidly went on its way, the driver noted a pigeon sitting directly in his path. Instantly the brake was applied, and the outfit came to a stop. A passerby stepped to the street, removed the injured bird, and the driver went on his way. How easy it would have been for that driver and powerful team to have ruthlessly crushed that poor pigeon. But no; under the coarse exterior of that driver beat a heart that would do a President of the United States proud.

## Wit at Random

"Was the charity ball a success?"  
"Oh, yes, indeed. They say the gowns must have cost a half million at least."  
"And how much was raised for charity?"  
"Why, nearly \$700. Wasn't that fine?"—Cleveland "Plain Dealer."

Lawyer—I've just landed that big corporation law case for my son.

Friend—Why, he's only two years old, yet?  
Lawyer—Certainly, but he'll be ready for it by the time I've finished the preliminary work of getting a jury.—"Puck."

"My son, remember this: Marrying on a salary has been the salvation of many a young man."

"I know, dad. But suppose my wife should lose her salary?"

A carpenter's a gentle man, but frequently we find  
He takes a chisel and a saw and makes a window blind.—Dallas "News."  
Yes, we have seen him in his wrath o'er something he's mislaid  
Get up and hang a poor defenceless, harmless window shade.—Cincinnati "Enquirer."

Some one or other once said: "It's a poor rule that won't work both ways."

"Well, try telling mother that she looks so like her daughter that you cannot tell them apart. And then try it on the daughter."—"Variety Life."

"Papa, wasn't that the man that cheated his sister out of a farm one time?"

"Yes, Bobby."  
"Didn't I hear you tell mamma the other day that he was an old rascal?"  
"I presume so."  
"Then why did you tell him you were glad to see him?"  
"My son, I—I lied to him; that's all."—Chicago "Tribune."

Mrs. Leeder—Mr. McGovius, what are your reasons for opposing woman suffrage?  
Prominent Citizen—They are seven in number—Mrs. McGovius and our six daughters. In case of a division in the family on a question of public policy, madam, how much ice would I cut?—New York "Globe."

In the scramble that followed a premature discharge of dynamite in a building a stout man lost a scarfpin. After he began to search for it he noticed another man poking around in the dust and debris. He immediately grew suspicious, and at last spoke.

"I do not wish to give offense," he said, "but I must ask you to refrain from assisting me in this search. I appreciate your willingness to help, but as a means of self-protection I long ago made it a rule never to allow strangers to assist me in a search for a lost article."

"Oh, very well," said the stranger. "You have no objection to my looking on, I suppose?"

He sat down on the curbstone and watched the stout man sift dust and overturn stones. After twenty minutes of painful stooping the stout man found a scarfpin.

"But it is not my pin," he said dejectedly.  
"No, it's mine," said the other man. "I heard it strike somewhere hereabouts. That was what I set out to look for, but when I saw how anxious you were for the job I let you go ahead. Your own scarfpin, if you want to know, is sticking to the flap of your left coat-pocket."

## Miscellaneous

WHAT GOD MIGHT THINK.  
By Michael McGovern.

The many methods of getting wealth  
Without hard labor arouse surprise;  
Some use much cunning and some use stealth,  
While some rob others before their eyes;  
Our laws approve of the acts of some,  
But some defy the law and will steal,  
While preachers cry to the robbed ones, "Come  
To Christ and your injured souls He'll heal."

The landlord stands on his legal hill,  
His heart unmoved for the poor man's woe,  
And, as a relentless tyrant, will  
Take rents from the men who toil below—  
While God might think as He looks on both,  
Whom He created alike with means  
For getting bread, that a lordly sloth  
'Tween men and His justice intervenes.

The conquered nation a tribute gives  
Unto a strong but relentless foe,  
And the wealth on which the victor lives  
Is ground from the lives of men laid low—  
While God may look on the tyranny  
Such victor uses whene'er he can,  
And think that the world's dark misery  
Is not His making, but that of man.

The magnate of an illegal trust,  
With millions got in restraint of trade,  
Forgets the poor with unbuttered crust,  
Whose toilsome labor his wealth has made—  
And God may look on the rich and poor  
And think He did not create them so  
That non-producers should thus secure  
The harvest of wealth the toilers sow.

The financiers in their parlors lie,  
Like spiders watching within their webs,  
To capture the helpless human fly  
Whose fortune into their clutches ebbs—  
While God may think that their ways are not  
In true accord with His own intent;  
That hardship should be the toilers' lot,  
While wealth they earn is by idlers spent.

The highway robber, with gun and mask,  
Cries "Halt! and deliver, else I'll shoot!"  
And the trembling man no question will ask  
While he with the gun will his pockets loot—  
And God may think that the acts of all  
Are much alike—with the same purport—  
That all are rogues, and that He shall call  
Them "robbers" when up before His court.

EFFICIENCY, AND THE COMMUNITY.  
B. N. F.

The present labor troubles and social unrest is the turmoil of all classes of society seeking to take active part in human affairs and making endeavor to stay at it.

For one aspect: given, say, a community of 1000 souls, of which 100 run 100 manufactories and stores, each employing 10 persons to serve the community with products. Some conceive the brilliant idea that the community should serve them and economy brings about 10 cents. The motive causes some members to be laid off, unless new products are manufactured. Efficiency men try to get twice the work in half the time, but they do not wish the hands to work only half the time. So it is left for men to go for shorter hours and higher pay, in order to create and satisfy new wants.

This is civilization; for the savage with few needs has his labor troubles all to himself and his family, especially his wife, or, if he is a captain of industry, wives. But the higher the civilization the more moral significance and purpose there is behind each new desire.

## American Federation of Labor Letter

### Great Britain's Coal Strike.

A cable dispatch from London credits Thomas Ashton, secretary of the Miners' Federation, with the following assertion: "It will be peace with honor and the men will return to work." The dispatch further states that Albert Stanley, secretary of the Midlands Miners' Federation, and member of the House of Commons, practically announced the end of the national coal strike by advising the miners of the Cannock Chase district, who have voted against the resumption of work, to return to the pits without delay, and they have returned to work. It is further reported that the vote against returning was 189,623 and in favor of return 157,107. Mr. Stanley stated that it was now impossible to secure the necessary two-thirds majority to remain out, and as a consequence resumption will ensue.

### House Passes Children's Bureau Bill.

Only recently the Senate passed the children's bureau bill. A similar bill was also introduced in the House and referred to the House labor committee. The House labor committee reported the bill favorably and it has passed by a vote of 173 to 17. The bill, as passed in the House, only differs in one particular from that passed in the Senate. The Senate bill provides \$1440 per year as the salary of the messenger, while the House bill conforms to the statutory salary of \$840. The provision in the House bill regarding this difference will likely be accepted by the Senate, and then the bill will go to the President for his signature. In all probability the President will sign the bill. The purpose of the bureau which is about to be created, after long years of agitation, is to investigate and report upon the question of infant mortality, orphanage, juvenile courts, accidents, diseases of children, and the employment of children, and is for the further purpose of suggesting legislation affecting children in the several States. In fact, the bureau will be empowered to make inquiries and submit reports on every phase of child life. Congressman Wilson, chairman of the House labor committee, had charge of the bill on the floor of the House during the discussion incident to its passage.

### Judicial Recall.

Congressman Taylor of Colorado has introduced a bill in the House for the recall of Federal judges whose official acts do not meet with public favor. The Taylor bill provides that Federal judges may be recalled every four years in the event they are guilty of misconduct in office. It is provided that the recall vote be taken, when necessary, at the quadrennial election, and those entitled to vote for the recall of a judge are those residing in the territory which the circuit court embraces. A separate provision entitles the voters, if they wish, to suggest the name of a proper successor.

### Central Body Against I. W. W.

The Central Trades and Labor Council of Lowell, Mass., has just passed a resolution condemning the I. W. W., and urging the wage workers of that city to refrain from allying themselves with an organization, "Whose whole policy since its inception has been a persistent effort to destroy the legitimate trade union movement."

### Carmen Up Against Fight.

The Brotherhood of Railway Carmen has organized local unions at almost every point of the Great Northern Railroad. The company, upon learning that these unions had been organized, issued a circular letter, stating to the members of the Carmen's Union that they must either leave their organization or be discharged. An

effort was made to secure a conference with the officials, but the representative of the Carmen was refused admittance to the conference, although the State Commissioner of Labor and the president of the State Federation of Minnesota were given an audience. These latter officials, however, were informed that the company would only deal with the Carmen and trackmen as individuals. Owing to the stand of the company, complaints have been filed and warrants issued for the arrest of some of the officials of the Great Northern. These officials have been arrested under the anti-blacklisting laws and a trial of the case will shortly be had. In the meantime a number of the men have been discharged.

### Department of Labor.

Congressman Sulzer of New York has introduced a corrected bill for the creation of a department of labor. The reconstructed bill is acceptable to all those interested in the creation of this new department. It is provided that the new department to be created will be headed by a cabinet officer known as the secretary of labor and will be separate from the present department known as the department of commerce and labor. This bill has been referred to the labor committee and undoubtedly will be favorably reported to the House in a short time.

### Cleveland Electricians Return.

It is reported from Cleveland that Local No. 38, Electricians, which organization has been standing loyally by the Reid faction of the electrical workers, has returned to the regular organization, as the result of the decision recently handed down by Judge Philips, declaring that the organization headed by McNulty was the regular one.

### Addresses American Academy.

President Gompers, in addressing the American Academy of Political and Social Science at Philadelphia, enlivened the proceedings by his strong indictment of the United States Steel Corporation. He said in part: "Today the United States Steel Corporation is practically safe from inconvenience from the organized labor movement. It has peace in its camps, but it is the sort of peace to which the Czar of Russia referred when he said, 'Peace reigns in Russia.' You are lulling yourself into fancied security. Some day you will wake up and find that it has been either a dream or a nightmare. You have crushed out the spirit of labor organization in some of your plants. By direct methods you have opened the channel of immigration to your plants and the American workers are there no longer. They are docile—they do your bidding without evasion. You think you are safe. So did the proprietors of the textile mills of Lawrence, and so do many other employers." The academy contains in its membership the leading thinkers of the day, and President Gompers created an intense situation by his remarks.

### United Mine Workers' Strike.

As predicted, a general suspension has taken place in the organized coal mining sections of the country. Approximately 700,000 men are out. In some instances miners have returned to work agreeable to arrangements made by the officials, pending an adjudication of the strike as a whole. In the bituminous central competitive field, comprising Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, a compromise agreement has been submitted to a referendum vote of the miners, and it is not known at this time what the result will be. In the anthracite field no settlement has been reached, but a conference is scheduled between the operators and miners for April 10th, and it is believed that some sort of a compromise agreement will be reached.

<b>Demand</b> <b>Union Made</b> <b>French Bread</b> <b>MARKET 3131</b>	<i>International</i>  <b>UNION FRENCH BAKING CO.</b> <b>PHONES</b> <b>M 1863; M 3121</b>
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 <b>WAITERS' UNION</b> <b>Local 30</b> <b>UNIVERSAL UNION BUTTON</b> <b>WAITERS' UNION NO. 30</b> <b>61 TURK STREET</b>	<b>DEMAND</b> <b>THE</b> <b>UNION</b> <b>BUTTON</b> <b>*</b> <b>WAITRESSES' UNION NO. 48</b> <b>255 PACIFIC BUILDING</b>	 <b>WAITRESSES' UNION</b> <b>Local 48</b> <b>UNIVERSAL UNION BUTTON</b> <b>WAITRESSES' UNION NO. 48</b> <b>255 PACIFIC BUILDING</b>
<b>LOCAL JOINT EXECUTIVE BOARD</b>		
 <b>COOKS' UNION</b> <b>Local 44</b> <b>UNIVERSAL UNION BUTTON</b> <b>COOKS' UNION NO. 44</b> <b>338 KARNY STREET</b>	 <b>B. U.</b> <b>OF</b> <b>SAN FRANCISCO</b> <b>CALIFORNIA</b> <b>BARTENDERS' UNION NO. 41</b> <b>22 NINTH STREET</b>	 <b>COOKS' HELPERS' UNION</b> <b>Local 110</b> <b>UNIVERSAL UNION BUTTON</b> <b>COOKS' HELPERS' UNION NO. 110</b> <b>305 SIXTH STREET</b>

## Eagleson Co.

Men's Furnishing Goods

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Connecting at New Orleans with "New Orleans-New York Limited" for Atlanta, Baltimore, Washington and New York; Illinois Central, Seaboard Air Line, Louisville & Nashville and other lines for St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago and Atlantic Coast cities, as well as New Orleans-New York S. S. Line, for New York direct.

Dining service unequalled by the finest hotels or restaurants.

Parlor observation car with library, ladies' parlor, buffet, latest magazines and news-papers.

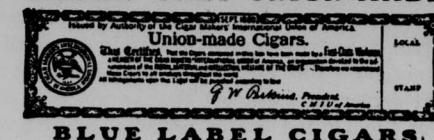
Stenographer, barber, valet, shower bath, ladies' maid, manicure.

Courteous and attentive employees.

Excess fare, \$10.00.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS, SEE AGENTS.

### SMOKE ONLY UNION-MADE



BLUE LABEL CIGARS.

**MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.**

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight. The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held Tuesday, April 9, 1912, President Albert A. Greenbaum presiding.

Joseph Weiss was admitted to membership by examination.

Admitted to full membership from transfer: Lester E. Stevens.

Transfers deposited by K. Riedelsberger, violin, Local No. 76; H. Morhenson, piano, Local No. 60; A. W. Allen, violin and cornet, Local No. 99; Adolph Knauer, piano, Local No. 10; A. E. Guerin, cornet, Local No. 12; Gladys Munroe, violin, Local No. 264; F. Pierno, violin, Local No. 30; Cloyd Neal, piano, Local No. 537.

Permission was granted for members to play concert with members of Minetti's amateur orchestra.

The following traveling members were reported playing in the jurisdiction last week: W. E. McGuinn, Local No. 9; F. McCarty, Local No. 310; Henry L. Wilson, Local No. 198.

The delinquent list will be published in the next issue of the "Labor Clarion." Members knowing themselves to be delinquent will please call on A. S. Morey, financial secretary, 68 Haight street, and settle at once and avoid publication.

J. Fabris was called to Fresno last week to attend the funeral of his sister who died in that city.

Fred Zeh of the Palace Hotel orchestra is the proud father of a bouncing baby boy, born on March 25th.

**MANN RELEASED.**

Tom Mann, the widely-known London labor man, who was arrested some time ago, has been released on \$2000 bail. Mann is alleged to have been feloniously inducing traitorous practices in public speeches, and cable dispatches state that he was compelled to sign a guarantee that pending his trial he would not repeat his former utterances.

**TO REGULATE MARINE BAND.**

Junkets of the world-famous Marine Band will be curtailed if a bill passes Congress which will be reported shortly by the House labor committee. "The band has received \$37,000 for private recitals during the last year, and it is considered unfair for them to take money for their work when their entire expenses are paid by the Government," said Chairman Wilson, coal miner, of the House labor committee.

**TWIST MEANING OF LAW.**

The assistant city attorney of Minneapolis, Minn., has given an opinion that the State law limiting the hours of labor for women wage earners to 58 per week does not apply to steam laundries. In the opinion he holds that "a laundry is neither a workshop, a manufacturing or mechanical establishment." This incident is but an added reason why people generally are severely criticising courts and lawyers.

**MATCH BILL PASSED.**

After a warm debate in the House the bill fathered by Congressman Hughes of New Jersey, which imposes a prohibitive tax on phosphorus matches in the United States, passed by a vote of 163 to 30. Besides imposing a prohibitive tax, heavy fines and penalties are provided for violators of the law. The importation of phosphorus matches is also forbidden. The primary reason for the enactment of the bill is that workmen contract an incurable disease known as "phossy-jaw" in the manufacture of phosphorus matches.

**THE ORDER.**

She was one of the benevolent ladies; one of the dear good souls that the aged poor pray God to bless for giving them their just due: bread, tea, sugar, and an occasional bit of cheap butter.

A poorly-clad little chap of about six knocked gently at her back door for the order. It was her turn to give the grocery order, and she rose to greet him.

"What are you doing here, you impudent little rat, with your hat on? Just go on your knees and beg my pardon for not taking it off."

His bottom lip quivered as he tried to speak.

"Never mind!" she scolded. "And you have a dirty face, too. Didn't I tell you that you were not to come for the order with a dirty face? Now, just run away home and come back clean at four o'clock."

She would have her "eleven o'clock" lunch, and her afternoon tea before she would attend

to this cheeky little urchin, who had dared to come knocking at her back door with hat on and with unbended knee! These people must be taught how to keep in their places.

"Back, my son? And where are the things?" asked his mother, sick and nigh unto death, though she stood on her feet for her children's sake.

"Gotter wash m' face and go back at four o'clock, and carry m' hat in m' hand."

"God!"—"Bob!" she moaned. Her knees trembled, a black dizziness blinded her, and she lay on the bare wooden floor and groaned the groan of the departing. Two little mites cried in her deafened ear for bread, while her little white-faced babe communed with death.

At four o'clock the order was given for something wooden and cheap, and three little motherless children cried no longer for bread.—Sydney "Worker."

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Each way between  
San Francisco and  
Los Angeles CITY

Luxuriously Furnished  
Completely Equipped

Some by day for the tourist  
and the sightseer and  
those who would  
know the "Road of  
a Thousand Wonders."  
Others by night for  
the convenience of  
the busy man and  
merchant.

8 Shore Line  
Limited  
A. M.

8:05 The Coaster  
A. M.

10:40 The Los Angeles  
Passenger  
A. M.

4 Sunset Express  
P. M.

4:20 San Joaquin Valley  
Flyer  
P. M.

6:20 The Owl Limited  
P. M.

8 The Lark Limited  
P. M.

8:10 The Los Angeles  
and San Francisco  
Passenger  
P. M.

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## San Francisco Labor Council

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting, Held April 5, 1912.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President McLaughlin in the chair.

**Reading of Minutes**—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed.

**Credentials**—Milk Wagon Drivers—Wm. Van Volkenborg, Frank Heavey, Wm. Tibbals. Sailors—Walter Macarthur, Ed. Anderson, vice F. H. Buryeson and C. M. Albrecht. Elevator Conductors—Edward Palmer. Broom Makers—John H. Hotem. Sign and Pictorial Painters—J. Conway, vice Ed. Ockels. Butchers—E. L. Rawson, vice M. Maxwell. Machinists—E. H. Misner, vice D. Donovan. Delegates seated.

**Communications—Filed**—From Electrical Workers, No. 151, thanking Council for assistance in anti-merger fight. From Cigar Makers, No. 228, protesting against decision of President McLaughlin at previous meeting. From Industrial Conciliation Board, containing bill. From Congressmen, Stephens, Kahn, Hayes and Knowland, in relation to Senate Bill 3175, dealing with immigration question.

Referred to Executive Committee—From a number of milk dealers, asking for a hearing on the question of joining the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union. From Teamsters Joint Executive Council, notifying Council that they have indorsed the request of Laundry Wagon Drivers' Union for a boycott on the Economic Laundry Co.

Referred to Joint Committee on Migratory Labor—From Brewery Workers, No. 7, inclosing check for \$50, and stating this would be the last donation.

Referred to "Labor Clarion"—Minutes of the executive council of State Federation of Labor.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From California State Federation of Labor giving names of committee to assist in the selection of men to the legislature favorable to labor.

Referred to Hall Association—From Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, notification of the purchase of \$1,000 in bonds for new Labor Temple.

Referred to Secretary—From Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 31, in response to action of Executive Committee relative to Boiler Makers' protest. From American Association for Labor Legislation, relative to phosphorus bill.

Communication from Secretary Nolan, requesting leave of absence to attend executive council of Molders' Union; the request was granted.

Communications were received from Machinists, No. 68; Waiters, No. 30, and the San Francisco Building Trades Council, touching on the free speech fight now being carried on in San Diego, California, and it was moved that before action was taken that the privilege of the floor be granted to Mr. J. E. Morgan, representing the Western Federation of Miners. Motion carried. Mr. Morgan gave a lengthy review of the fight now being waged in San Diego by various organizations for the right of free speech and peaceful assemblage.

Moved that we indorse the resolutions from Machinists' Union No. 68. Amendment, that we indorse the letter containing resolutions submitted by the Building Trades Council, and forward same to Governor Johnson. After a lengthy discussion a motion to close debate was carried. The question being put, the amendment to indorse Building Trades Council resolution was carried, and ordered forwarded to the Governor.

Moved that a committee of five be appointed to interview Governor Johnson in reference to this matter, and that Mr. Morgan be invited to co-operate with committee. Motion carried. The chair appointed Delegates Johnson, Reguin, Gallagher, Bartholomew and Caverly.

Letter containing resolutions adopted by the

Chicago Federation of Labor in condemnation of Hearst and the attitude of his papers in several cities was read to the Council, and it was moved that the resolutions be filed. Amendment, that the resolutions be printed in the "Labor Clarion." The motion and amendment were both lost, and a motion to lay on the table was carried.

At this time the regular order of business was suspended to take up the presentation of resolutions to Past President Kelly. President McLaughlin was selected by the committee to make the presentation speech, which was done in a very able manner. Brother Kelly responded, and thanked the Council for its beautiful testimonial, and wished the Council success in the future.

**Reports of Unions**—Milk Wagon Drivers called the delegates' attention to the unfair list printed in "Labor Clarion," and requested them to ask for Drivers' card and button. Machinists—Reported for Federation of Shop Employees, and thanked Council for assistance, and stated that union men were not patronizing the Southern Pacific; also reported that President Klein of the Blacksmiths' International Union will address the strikers at West Oakland, April 7th. Electrical Workers No. 151 reported that on April 12th a hearing on the telephone injunction suit would be heard in Judge Lawlor's court.

**Label Section**—Asked that the reading of its report be laid over for one week; granted.

**Executive Committee**—Recommended the indorsement of Sugar Workers' wage scale and agreement, subject to the approval of the A. F. of L.; concurred in. Recommended that the Council co-operate with the State Federation of Labor in the purchase of an adding machine at a cost of \$250.00, one-half of which will be paid by each organization; concurred in. Recommended Council take one-half page in souvenir of Stereotypers' Union, at a cost of \$50; concurred in.

**Law and Legislative Committee**—Reported on resolutions submitted by the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, in relation to the acquisition of railroads by the United States government, and recommended that Council re-affirm its action taken on previous occasions, and copy of report sent to Labor Council of Los Angeles. Also reported on the request of Commissioner General of Immigration regarding new immigration bill; secretary was instructed to send copy of report to said Commissioner-General.

**Special Committee**—Report of the League for the Protection of the Unemployed was read and ordered filed.

**New Business**—Moved that the hearing of the report of the Labor Council Hall Association be made a special order of business for Friday evening, April 26th, at 9 o'clock; motion carried.

**Receipts**—Steam Laundry Workers, \$20; Web Pressmen, \$6; Butchers, \$8; Typographical, \$20; Carpenters, No. 483, \$18; Box Makers, \$2; Steam Fitters, \$6; Machinists, \$20; Bay and River Steamboatmen, \$10; Steam Engineers, No. 493, \$4; Flour, Feed and Cereal Workers, \$5; Bartenders, \$12; Millmen, No. 422, \$10; White Rats Actors, \$2; Street R. R. Employees, \$4; Electrical Workers, No. 151, \$8; Blacksmiths' Helpers, \$4; Boot and Shoe Workers, \$4; Boot and Shoe Cutters, \$2; Boiler Makers, No. 410, \$2; Elevator Conductors, \$4; Furniture Handlers, \$8; Carpenters, No. 304, \$2; Teamsters, No. 85, \$20; Grocery Clerks, \$4; Ramermen, \$2; Cloak Makers, \$4; Elevator Constructors, \$8; Millwrights No. 766, \$6. Total receipts, \$235.

**Expenses**—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$4.50; stenographer, \$25; stenographer, \$18; Hall Association, \$57.50; "Examiner," 75c; "Bulletin," 25c; "Labor Clarion," \$30; O'Connell & Davis, stationery, \$6.60; Franz M. Goldstein, engrossing and binding resolutions, \$90; Industrial Conciliation Board, \$6.25; Pacific Telephone Company, \$16.27. Total, \$295.12. Adjourned at 11:10 p. m.

JOHN I. NOLAN, Secretary.

## MATTIE M. BARKLEY

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER

Typewriting. Multigraphing.

Only Union Public Stenographer in the State

Phones: Kearny 3047; J 1660

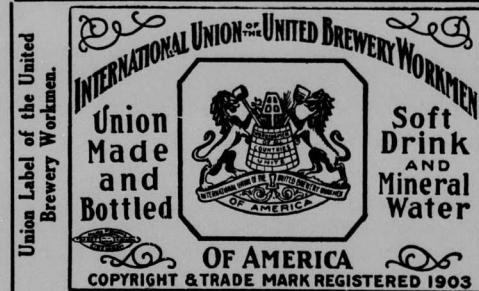
565 Pacific Building

It's a go -- boys -- I'll set 'em up to

## Old Gilt Edge Whiskey

Rye

Bourbon



When drinking beer, see that this label is on the keg or bottle.

## Orpheum O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton

Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America. Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon.

MATINEE EVERY DAY.

LAST WEEK

MCINTYRE and HEATH

Presenting Sunday Matinee to Wednesday Matinee, inclusive, "GEORGIA MINSTRELS"; remainder of week—"THE MAN FROM MONTANA."

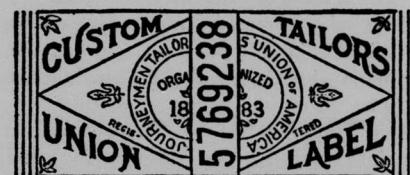
A GREAT NEW SHOW.

LUCY WESTON, English Comedienne; SEUMAS McMANUS' PLAYERS; STEWART SISTERS & ESCORTS; WORMWOOD'S CANINES & MONKEYS; DAVID SCHOOLER and LOUISE DICKINSON; THREE SHELVEY BOYS; NEW DAYLIGHT MOTION PICTURES. JESSIE MILLWARD & JOHN GLENDINNING "Reaping the Whirlwind" (One Week Only).

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75. Box Seats, \$1.00. Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

PHONES DOUGLAS 70, HOME C-1570.

## WHEN ORDERING CUSTOM-MADE TAILORING



Demand of your Merchant Tailor That this Label be Sewed In. It is a Guarantee That They are Strictly Custom Made.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

**CAN'T BUST'EM**  
**OVERALLS & PANTS**  
**UNION MADE**  
**ARGONAUT SHIRTS**

**LABEL SECTION.****Minutes of Label Section's Meeting Held Wednesday Evening, April 3, 1912.**

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m., Vice-President Frank Rizzo in the chair. Roll call of officers, and absentees noted. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

**Credentials**—Of Edward Spear, United Laborers, Local No. 1, and Chas. Hughes, Machinists' Local No. 68, were received. On motion same were accepted and delegates seated.

**Reports of Committees**—Agitation Committee—Reported having visited the Central Labor Council of Oakland as per arrangement with that body in an effort to organize a Label Section along the lines of the one in this city; being very well received and the assurances that the matter would be properly taken up, and if so organized would co-operate with the Label Section. The committee also reported visiting several unions in this city, appealing to the members thereof to be more consistent in demanding union labeled goods as well as the working card and union button; are also strongly boosting the concert to be given in Building Trades Auditorium on April 17th, and will continue their work until all unions are visited.

Secretary Griffin reported having complied with all instructions given him by the last meeting in regard to several communications.

**Reports of Unions**—Delegates from the cigar makers requested that the delegates report back to their respective unions and appeal to the members for a little stronger demand for union labeled cigars and tobaccos. Office employees' delegates reported an open meeting for next Wednesday evening, April 10th, and requested a committee from the Label Section to attend and address the meeting. Delegates from Carpenters No. 1082 reported that said union will hold its anniversary on April 20th and issued invitation to all to attend. Electrical Workers No. 151 delegates extended the thanks of that local to the Label Section and delegates for their assistance in helping to carry the bonds for the purchase of the Home Telephone Company. Delegates of the Janitors' Union reported that the Turn Verein Hall on Sutter street does not employ a union janitor therefore is not worthy of our patronage. Grocery Clerks' delegates reported Wreden & Co., Fillmore street, still on the unfair list, also will give annual ball on next Thursday evening, April 11th; all invited. Delegates from the Journeymen Tailors reported having withdrawn their demands for the eight-hour day temporarily. Delegates from the Retail Clerks and Shoe Clerks reported that their 1912 schedules had not been signed as yet and requested all delegates to impress upon members of the various unions the necessity of demanding the working card as this movement against the clerks is only a subterfuge to try out organized labor, and it is up to the trade unionists of this city to protect themselves as well as the clerks by demanding card and not to buy in any house where it cannot be found.

**Communications**—From Frank Bros., in reply to one from the Label Section, showing that they are carrying a good amount of union-made goods or product and are constantly adding thereto; received and filed. From the Tobacco Workers, calling attention to union labeled tobaccos and cigarettes and stating that they issue a booklet containing list of same; received and secretary instructed to write for 100 copies. Referred to the Label Section from the Mission Merchants' Association, relative to the union label window display; received and referred to agitation committee, with instructions to appear before said organization.

**New Business**—Motion made that the secretary address a communication to the Turn Verein Society relative to the hall on Sutter street being

unfair. Amended, to refer to the Labor Council. Amendment carried.

**Bills**—R. J. Waters & Co., photographs of union label displays, \$7.30; W. N. Brunt Co., printing, \$10.50; Agitation Committee expenses, \$6; W. G. Desepet, stamps, \$2; Labor Council Hall Association, rent of hall for April, 1912, \$8; referred to trustees and after being reported favorably were ordered paid.

**Good and Welfare**—On motion the secretary was instructed to have three large pictures of the best union label window displays made and framed for display in the Labor Council hall.

The following committees were appointed for the purposes set opposite their names: Delegates Himmel, Guth, Desepet and Baker to visit the Bakers' meeting on next Saturday evening in behalf of the union label, card and button; Delegates O'Brien, King, Rizzo, Guth and Block to visit the Office Employees at their open meeting next Wednesday evening in behalf of the union label, card and button.

On account of the vocal and instrumental concert to be given in the Building Trades Temple on Wednesday evening, April 17th, which is the next meeting night of the Label Section, there will be no regular meeting of the Label Section on that night. Adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,  
JAS. P. GRIFFIN, Recording Secretary.

**CAMPAIGN FOR ONE-DAY-IN-SEVEN.**

The nation-wide campaign to obtain one-day-in-seven for industrial workers has been inaugurated by the Commission on the Church and Social Service of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. It has received the unanimous indorsement of the executive committee of the Federal Council.

The bills for the various legislatures are being prepared by a committee of the American Association for Labor Legislation, of which the chairman is Mr. John A. Fitch, who has been one of the initial movers in the whole project.

Working in the Association with Secretary Charles S. McFarland of the Federal Council, the committee has decided to introduce bills immediately in the legislatures of New York and New Jersey. In New York, the committee is headed by Canon William Sheafe Chase.

It is proposed to unite in co-operation the State federation of churches, labor organizations, Rest Day associations, and other appropriate bodies.

The text of the bill as proposed for New York State, is as follows:

"Section 1. Chapter thirty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled 'An Act relating to labor, constituting chapter thirty-one of the consolidated laws,' is hereby amended by adding thereto after section eight, two new sections to be sections 8a and 8b, respectively, and to read as follows:

"Where Sunday Labor Required, Equivalent Rest Day Necessary.—No person, partnership, firm, corporation, municipality, nor any of their agents, directors or officers, may require or permit any employee to work on Sunday in his or its employ, except at farm labor or household service, unless within the next succeeding six days during a period of twenty-four consecutive hours he or it shall neither require nor permit such employee to work in his or its employ. Nothing in this section 8a shall be construed as authorizing any work or employment of labor on Sunday not now authorized by law.

"8b. Inspectors for Enforcement of Preceding Section.—The Commissioner of Labor may appoint from time to time not more than ten inspectors at a salary not to exceed \$1,500 for the purposes of enforcing the provisions of the foregoing section of this act.

"Section 2. This act shall take effect October 1, 1912."

**THE GERMAN SAVINGS and LOAN SOCIETY**

**Savings** (The German Bank) **Commercial**  
(Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.)

526 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

Guaranteed Capital .....	\$ 1,200,000.00
Capital actually paid up in cash .....	\$ 1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds .....	\$ 1,631,282.84
Employees' Pension Fund .....	\$ 131,748.47
Deposits December 30th, 1911 .....	\$46,205,741.40
<b>Total Assets .....</b>	<b>\$48,837,024.24</b>

Remittance may be made by Draft, Post Office, or Express Co.'s Money Orders, or coin by Express. Office Hours: 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6:30 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

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**MISSION BRANCH**, 2572 Mission Street, between 21st and 22nd Streets. For receipt and payment of Deposits only. C. W. Heyer, Manager.

**RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH**, 601 Clement Street, Corner 7th Avenue. For receipt and payment of Deposits only. W. C. Heyer, Manager.

**HAIGHT STREET BRANCH**, 1456 Haight Street, between Masonic Avenue and Ashbury Street. For receipt and payment of Deposits only. O. F. Paulsen, Manager.

**COHL BROS.**

**UNION**

**30**

**MADE**

**KEARNY**

**HATS**

**STREET**

**NEXT TO CHRONICLE BLDG.**



SEE that the Barten-  
der who waits on  
you wears one of these  
Buttons. Color: Apr.  
Black on Poppy

**Summerfield & Haines**

**UNION-MADE  
CLOTHING**

**COR. SIXTH AND MARKET**

Agents Carhartt Overalls

**Golden Gate  
Compressed Yeast**

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint Ave., San Francisco.

**Home  
Industry**

is like

**Paying  
Compound  
Interest  
To Yourself**

# Allied Printing Trades Council

787 MARKET STREET, ROOM 215.



APRIL, 1912

## LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

•Linotype Machines.	545-547 Mission
•Monotype Machines.	88 First
•Simplex Machines.	
(2 ) Abbott, F. H.	1672 Haight
(52 ) Alexander, H. M. Printing Co.	330 Jackson
(116 ) Althof & Bahls.	2565 Mission
(37 ) Altvater Printing Co.	560 Sacramento
(104 ) Arnberger & Metzler.	120 Church
(126 ) Ashbury Heights Advance.	509-511 Howard
(211 ) Associated Ptg. & Supply Co.	138 Second
(48 ) Baldwin & McKay.	166 Valencia
(185 ) Banister & Oster.	564 Howard
(7 ) Barry, Jas. H. Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(16 ) Bartow & Co.	516 Mission
(82 ) Baumann Printing Co.	120 Church
(73 ) •Belcher & Phillips.	509-511 Howard
(14 ) Ben Franklin Press.	138 Second
(139 ) •Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.	340 Sansome
(65 ) •Blair-Murdock Co.	68 Fremont
(99 ) •Boite & Braden.	50 Main
(196 ) Borgel & Downie.	718 Mission
(69 ) Brower, Marcus.	346 Sansome
(93 ) Brown & Power Stationery Co.	327 California
(3 ) •Brunt, Walter N. Co.	880 Mission
(4 ) Buckley & Curtin.	739 Market
(8 ) •Bulletin.	767 Market
(220 ) Calendar Printing Co.	16 Twenty-ninth
(121 ) •California Demokrat.	51 Third
(176 ) •California Press.	340 Sansome
(11 ) •Call, The.	Third and Market
(71 ) Canessa Printing Co.	635 Montgomery
(90 ) •Carlisle, A. & Co.	251-253 Bush
(31 ) Chameleon Press.	3623 19th
(40 ) •Chronicle.	Chronicle Building
(39 ) Collins, C. J.	3358 Twenty-second
(97 ) Commercial Art Co.	53 Third
(120 ) Co-Operative Ptg. Co.	2330 Market
(206 ) Cottle Printing Co.	3256 Twenty-second
(41 ) Coast Seamen's Journal.	44-46 East
(142 ) •Crocker, H. S. Co.	230-240 Brannan
(25 ) •Daily News.	340 Ninth
(157 ) Davis, H. L. Co.	25 California
(12 ) Dettner Press.	451 Bush
(179 ) •Donaldson & Moir.	568 Clay
(46 ) Eastman & Co.	220 Kearny
(54 ) Elite Printing Co.	897 Valencia
(62 ) Eureka Press, Inc.	718 Mission
(42 ) •Examiner.	Third and Market
(102 ) Fleming & Co.	24-30 Main
(215 ) Fletcher, E. J.	325 Bush
(53 ) Foster & Short.	342 Howard
(101 ) Francis-Valentine Co.	777 Mission
(74 ) Frank Printing Co.	1353 Post
(203 ) •Franklin Linotype Co.	509 Sansome
(78 ) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co.	309 Battery
(107 ) Gallagher, G. C.	311 Battery
(92 ) Garrad, Geo. P.	1059 Mission
(75 ) Gille Co.	2257 Mission
(56 ) •Gilmartin & Co.	Stevenson and Ecker
(17 ) Golden State Printing Co.	42 Second
(140 ) Goldwin Printing Co.	1757 Mission
(193 ) Gregory, E. L.	245 Drumm
(190 ) Griffith, E. B.	540 Valencia
(5 ) Guedet Printing Co.	325 Bush
(127 ) •Halle, R. H.	261 Bush
(20 ) Hancock Bros.	263 Bush
(76 ) Hanhart Printing Co.	260 Stevenson
(158 ) •Hansen Printing Co.	259 Natoma
(19 ) •Hicks-Judd Co.	51-65 First
(47 ) Hughes, E. C. Co.	147-151 Minna
(150 ) •International Printing Co.	330 Jackson
(98 ) Janssen Printing Co.	533 Mission
(124 ) Johnson & Twilley.	1272 Folsom
(94 ) •Journal of Commerce.	51 Third
(21 ) Labor Clarion.	316 Fourteenth
(111 ) Lafontaine, J. R.	243 Minna
(168 ) •Lanson & Lauray.	534 Jackson
(227 ) Lasky, I.	1203 Fillmore
(50 ) Latham & Swallow.	243 Front
(141 ) •La Voce del Popolo.	641 Stevenson
(57 ) •Leader, The.	643 Stevenson
(118 ) Levingston, L.	317 Front
(108 ) Levison Printing Co.	1540 California
(45 ) Liss, H. C.	2305 Mariposa
(123 ) L'Italia Daily News.	118 Columbus Ave.
(135 ) Lynch, J. T.	3388 Nineteenth
(9 ) •Mackey, E. L. & Co.	788 Mission
(23 ) Majestic Press.	315 Hayes
(175 ) Marnell & Co.	77 Fourth
(95 ) •Martin & Hearn.	563 Clay
(216 ) Matthews, E. L.	2040 Polk
(1 ) Miller & Miller.	619 Washington
(68 ) Mitchell & Goodman, N. E. cor. Clay & Battery	
(22 ) Mitchell, John J.	52 Second
(58 ) •Monahan, John.	311 Battery
(24 ) Morris, H. C.	343 Front
(117 ) Mulany, Geo. & Co.	2107 Howard
(115 ) •Mysell-Rollins Co.	22 Clay
(96 ) McClinton, M. G. & Co.	445 Sacramento
(72 ) McCracken Printing Co.	806 Laguna
(80 ) McLean, A. A.	218 Ellis
(55 ) McNeil Bros.	788 McAllister
(91 ) McNicoll, John R.	532 Commercial
(105 ) •Neal Publishing Co.	68 Fremont
(208 ) •Neubarth & Co., J. J.	330 Jackson
(43 ) Nevin, C. W.	154 Fifth
(66 ) Nobby Printing Co.	582 California
(87 ) Norcross, Frank G.	1246 Castro
(149 ) North Beach Record.	535 Montgomery Ave.
(161 ) Occidental Supply Co.	580 Howard
(144 ) Organized Labor.	1122 Mission
(156 ) Pacific Coast Merchant.	423 Sacramento
(59 ) Pacific Heights Printery.	2484 Sacramento
(187 ) •Pacific Ptg. Co.	88 First
(136 ) Panama Press.	268 Market
(81 ) •Pernau Publishing Co.	753 Market
(70 ) •Phillips & Van Orden.	509-511 Howard
(110 ) Phillips, Wm.	317 Front
(60 ) •Post.	727 Market
(109 ) Primo Press.	67 First

(143 ) Progress Printing Co.	228 Sixth
(33 ) Reynard Press.	72 Second
(64 ) Richmond Banner, The.	320 Sixth Ave
(61 ) •Recorder, The.	643 Stevenson
(26 ) Roesch Co., Louis.	15th and Mission
(218 ) Rossi, S. J.	517 Montgomery Ave
(83 ) Samuel, Wm.	16 Larkin
(30 ) Sanders Printing Co.	443 Pine
(226 ) San Francisco Litho Co.	509 Sansome
(145 ) •S. F. Newspaper Union.	818 Mission
(84 ) •San Rafael Independent.	San Rafael, Cal.
(194 ) •San Rafael Tocsin.	San Rafael, Cal.
(67 ) Sausalito News.	Sausalito, Cal.
(154 ) Schwabacher-Frey Co.	555-561 Folsom
(125 ) •Shanley Co., The.	147-151 Minna
(6 ) Shannon-Conny Printing Co.	509 Sansome
(15 ) Simplex System Co.	136 Pine
(152 ) South City Printing Co.	South San Francisco
(29 ) Standard Printing Co.	324 Clay
(178 ) Starkweathers, Inc.	343 Front
(27 ) Stern Printing Co.	527 Commercial
(88 ) Stewart Printing Co.	1264 Market
(49 ) Stockwitz Printing Co.	1212 Turk
(10 ) •Sunset Publishing House.	448-478 Fourth
(28 ) •Taylor, Nash & Taylor.	412 Mission
(63 ) Telegraph Press.	66 Turk
(86 ) Ten Bosch Co., The.	121 Second
(163 ) Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison
(177 ) United Presbyterian Press.	1074 Guerrero
(114 ) Universal Press.	249 Minna
(171 ) Upham, Isaac & Co.	330 Jackson
(85 ) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle.	144-154 Second
(35 ) Vale Printing Co.	883 Market
(38 ) •West Coast Publishing Co.	30 Sharon
(106 ) Wilcox & Co.	320 First
(34 ) Williams, Jos.	410 Fourteenth
(44 ) •Williams Printing Co.	348A Sansome
(112 ) Wolff, Louis A.	64 Elgin Park

## BOOKBINDERS.

(2 ) Abbott, F. H.	545-547 Mission
(116 ) Althof & Bahls.	330 Jackson
(128 ) Barry, Edward & Co.	215 Leidesdorf
(93 ) Brown & Power.	327 California
(142 ) Crocker Co., H. S.	230-240 Brannan
(78 ) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co.	309 Battery
(56 ) Gilmartin Co.	Ecker and Stevenson
(233 ) Gee & Son, R. S.	523 Clay
(231 ) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.	509 Sansome
(19 ) Hicks-Judd Co.	51-65 First
(47 ) Hughes, E. C.	147-151 Minna
(100 ) Kitchen, Jno. & Co.	348a Sansome
(108 ) Levison Printing Co.	1540 California
(175 ) Marnell, William & Co.	77 Fourth
(131 ) Malloye, Frank & Co.	251-253 Bush
(132 ) McIntyre, Jno. B.	523-531 Clay
(115 ) Mysell-Rollins Co.	22 Clay
(105 ) Neal Publishing Co.	66 Fremont
(81 ) Pernau Publishing Co.	751 Market
(110 ) Phillips, Wm.	712 Sansome
(154 ) Schwabacher-Frey Co.	555-561 Folsom
(47 ) Slater, John A.	147-151 Minna
(10 ) Sunset Publishing Co.	448-478 Fourth
(28 ) Taylor, Nash & Taylor.	412 Mission
(232 ) Torbet, P.	69 City Hall Ave.
(133 ) Thumler & Rutherford.	117 Grant Ave
(163 ) Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison
(171 ) Upham, Isaac & Co.	330 Jackson
(85 ) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle.	144-154 Second
(133 ) Webster, Fred.	Ecker and Stevenson

## LITHOGRAPHERS.

(129 ) Britton & Rey.	560 Sacramento
(235 ) Mitchell Post Card Co.	Galloway Litho. Co.
(236 ) Pingree & Traung Co.	511 Howard
(26 ) Roesch Co., Louis.	3363 Army
(226 ) San Francisco Litho. Co.	147-151 Minna
(163 ) Union Lithograph Co.	509 Sansome

## PRESSWORK.

(134 ) Independent Press.	348A Sansome
(103 ) Lyons, J. F.	330 Jackson

## PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

Bingley, L. B.	571 Mission
Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.	140 Second
California Photo Engraving Co.	141 Valencia
Commercial Art Co.	53 Third
Commercial Photo & Eng. Co.	509 Sansome
Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co.	660 Market
Sierra Art and Engraving Co.	348 Front
Sunset Publishing Co.	448-478 Fourth
Western Process Eng. Co.	76 Second

## ELECTROTYPEERS AND STEREOTYERS.

Hoffsneider Bros. .... 138 Second

## MAILERS.

Rightway Mailing Agency. .... 880 Mission

## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

American Bakery, 671 Broadway.  
 American Tobacco Company.  
 Bekins Van & Storage Company.  
 Butterick patterns and publications.  
 Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.  
 California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.  
 Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.  
 Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
 McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.  
 National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.  
 Pacific Box Factory.  
 Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.  
 Schmidt Lithograph Company.  
 Southern Pacific Company.  
 Standard Box Factory.  
 United Cigar Stores.  
 Victoria Cafeterias, 133 Powell and 76 Geary.  
 Wreden & Co., 2294 Fillmore.

## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

V. D. Medina returned from the Union Printers' Home last Sunday, April 7th. He had a fine trip home, and after nine months spent in Colorado Springs reports the "cure severe but effective." Mr. Medina weighed 142 pounds when he left San Francisco; now he tips the scales at 166 pounds. His voice is weak, but the doctor says that he will regain strength in that respect. All the members of No. 21 in the Home send their best wishes to their many friends, and Mr. Medina asks that this paragraph convey heartfelt thanks to those who have taken a fraternal interest in his case and the welfare of his family during the past year.

State Printer Friend W. Richardson last Monday appointed Frank J. Smith as general foreman of the State printing establishment, at a salary of \$2700 per year. He succeeds Andrew F. Smith, who resigned last week. The new general foreman leaves a position as general foreman of the advertising room of the San Francisco "Examiner," where he has been employed for several years past, and will take his place under Richardson on April 15th.

The "Journal of Commerce" has installed another linotype machine in order to be able to handle the city printing which was recently awarded to the paper.

On Wednesday night burglars visited the union headquarters as well as other offices in the Investors' Building. The cash drawer was broken open, but contained nothing of value. The only booty secured was a suit of clothes belonging to Secretary Michelson.

The Minneapolis "Labor Review" announces that Franklin W. Hynes has withdrawn as a candidate for delegate to the American Federation of Labor.

C. G. Cookerly of St. Louis has been made foreman of the Los Angeles "Herald" and Mr. Lucas has been reduced to the make-up. Lamphie has left the "Record" and will be foreman of the "Herald" ad alley.

Sunday, April 21, Typographical Union No. 174 will hold a special meeting in the Labor Temple. International politics are to be discussed. Boosters for James M. Lynch, president of the printers' organization, who is a candidate for re-election, and for Fred Barker, who desires to become president of the big union, are to be on hand to discuss the relative merits of the opposing candidates. On this occasion the "administration" forces and the "antis" are to meet in an oratorical combat that will be worth going miles to hear. It is very likely the social hall in the Temple will have to be secured to accommodate the printers who will desire to hear the merits of their various candidates extolled.—Los Angeles "Citizen."

The Progressive Club held a largely attended meeting last Sunday afternoon in Schroeder Hall at which communications from various sections of the country were read, all containing the information that Mr. Barker will surely be elected.

The quarterly meeting of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society will be held Sunday afternoon at 2:30 in Faust Hall, on Eddy street and Anna lane. Business of great importance is to come up at this meeting for action, and a full attendance is desired.

## Most Business Men

LIKE GOOD

OFFICE STATIONERY

## Regal Typewriter Paper

(124 KINDS)

REPRESENT THE MAXIMUM OF QUALITY  
WITH THE MINIMUM OF COST

All Office Supply People

## DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 55; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 93 Steuart.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, 177 Capp.

Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 343 Van Ness ave.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet Mondays, 22 Ninth.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 51 Steuart.

Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Polito Hall, 3265 16th. Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine) No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Mosbeck's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Tiv. Hall, Albion ave., between 16th and 17th.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Monday, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Columbia Hall, 29th and Mission.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chaufer No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 124 Fulton. S. T. Dixon, business agent.

Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate ave., Jefferson Square Hall.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; Jake Hyams, secretary, 985 Fulton.

Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 303 Sixth.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights; headquarters 338 Kearny.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Dredgemen, Local 493, 51 Steuart.

Drug Clerks No. 472—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness ave.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Electrical Workers No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Flour, Feed and Cereal Workers—E. G. Campbell, 3445 20th.

Freight Handlers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 316 14th.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Gardeners Protective Union No. 13,020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Progress Hall, Labor Temple.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 343 Van Ness ave.: office 343 Van Ness ave.

Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, secretary, 184 6th.

Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, Building Trades Temple. Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Jewelry Workers No. 31—Meet 2d Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Longshore Lumbermen's Protective Association—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Lumber Clerks' Association—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machinist Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 228 Oak.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.

Mailers—Meet 4th Monday, at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Steuart.

Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers No. 12,831—Meet 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall. M. Boehm, secretary, 443 Franklin.

Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulberg, 858 14th, secretary.

Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesday, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.

Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Hadebold, business agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness ave.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet 3d Thursday, 114 Dwight.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Ship Scale No. 12,881—Meet Saturdays at 305 Bay.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.

Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 228 Oak.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, secretary.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, in Assembly Hall, Monadnock Building.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple; Miss M. Kerrigan, secretary, 290 Fremont.

Typographical No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Room 237, Investors' Building, 4th and Market. L. Michelson, sec.-treas.

Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 17th.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple; W. F. Dwyer, secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, 343 Van Ness ave.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.; other Wednesday evenings; at headquarters, 61 Turk.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

White Rats Actors' Union of America—Meet at 29 Fifth Street, Thursdays, at 11:30; Jos. W. Standish, secretary.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

Wage Earners' Suffrage League—316 14th; office hours, 9 to 11 a. m. Louise LaRue, secretary.

## Notes in Union Life

The following deaths have been reported in union circles during the past week: Fred Cheesman of the marble cutters, John Haughton of the marine engineers, John E. Duncan of the switchmen, George W. Brown of the longshore lumbermen, Frank Haldane of the millmen, Henry Muller of the beer wagon drivers.

James F. Grimes, at one time a member of the legislative committee of the American Federation of Labor, and widely known as an organizer and writer, is dead in Houston, Tex.

Unions of painters, plumbers, machinists and teamsters have recently been organized at Petaluma.

Cooks' Helpers' Union No. 110 reports a greater increase in membership for the first quarter of the year than any other labor organization in San Francisco.

President Margaret Seamen and Secretary May Cummings of the Garment Workers' Union of San Francisco attended the monthly meeting of the branch union at Petaluma, which they report in a flourishing condition. A garment workers' union will shortly be established in Napa through the efforts of the officers of the San Francisco union, who have about completed negotiations for the unionizing of a large plant in that city.

Boiler Makers' Union No. 205 will hold an open meeting Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock in Roesch Hall for the purpose of considering the advisability of reducing the reinstatement fee.

Secretary John I. Nolan of the Labor Council left Thursday for Cincinnati to attend a meeting of the executive board of the International Molders' Union. He will be absent three weeks, during which time Andrew J. Gallagher will act as secretary of the Council.

United Laborers' Union No. 1 has appointed P. J. Tierney, John Forsythe and Edward Spear a committee to purchase an automobile for the use of Business Agent and Secretary William F. Dwyer. Fred Wittmer will represent the union in the Labor Council in place of Samuel Kearns, resigned. The sum of \$10 was donated to the striking railway shopmen of the Harriman lines.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union No. 31 has adopted resolutions protesting against the alleged criminal negligence of the industrial insurance companies representing the employing contractors and urging their employers to accept the provisions of the Roseberry Employers' Liability law. The resolutions state that through the indifference and "criminal negligence" of these industrial insurance companies, structural iron workers injured while at work, their wives and families are forced to endure suffering and hardship which could be averted if the employers would accept the provisions of the Roseberry law and register their acceptance with the State Industrial Accident Board. According to the statements contained in the resolution, accidents, many of them fatal, are of such frequent occurrence among members of this craft that the union is unable to provide the necessary financial relief.

Stationary Firemen's Union Tuesday night presented Recording Secretary Thomas Rooney with a gold watch and chain in appreciation of his services for the past eight years.

Secretary Rogers of Beer Bottlers' Union No. 293 will visit Sacramento to address a meeting of the union in that city on Saturday night.

## HALL FOR RENT

PILE DRIVERS' HALL, 457 Bryant Street, near Third, is open for engagement every night in the week except Wednesday. The Hall is 25x65 feet.

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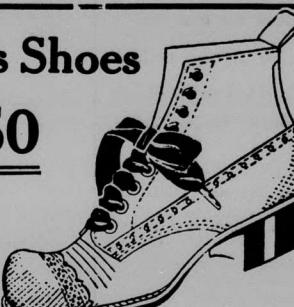
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**UNSANITARY AND UNSAFE CONDITIONS.**

How these come about through the employment of illiterate or non-English speaking foreign-born laborers, in manufactories and in mines, is made plain in "The Immigration Problem," a noteworthy new book issued by Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York. We quote the following from its pages:

"Relative to the effect of recent immigration upon native American and older immigrant wage earners in the United States, it may be stated, in the first place, that the lack of industrial training and experience of the recent immigrant before coming to the United States, together with his illiteracy and inability to speak English, has had the effect of exposing the original employees to unsafe and unsanitary working conditions, or has led to the imposition of conditions of employment which the native American or older immigrant employees have considered unsatisfactory and in some cases unbearable.

"When the older employees have found dangerous and unhealthy conditions prevailing in the mines and manufacturing establishments and have protested, the recent immigrant employees, usually through ignorance of mining or other working methods, have manifested a willingness to accept the alleged unsatisfactory conditions. In a large number of cases the lack of training and experience of the southern and eastern European affects only his own safety. On the other hand, his ignorant acquiescence in dangerous and unsanitary working conditions may make the continuance of such conditions possible and become a menace to a part or the whole of an operating force of an untrained establishment.

"In mining, the presence of an untrained employee may constitute an element of danger to the entire body of workmen. There seems to be a direct causal relation between the extensive employment of recent immigrants in American mines and the extraordinary increase within recent years in the number of mining accidents. It is an undisputed fact that the greatest number of accidents in bituminous coal mines arise from two causes: (1) the recklessness, and (2) the ignorance and inexperience, of employees. When the lack of training of the recent immigrant abroad is considered in connection with the fact that he becomes a workman in the mines immediately upon his arrival in this country, and when it is recalled that a large proportion of the new arrivals are not only illiterate and unable to read any precautionary notices posted in the mines, but also unable to speak English and consequent-

ly without ability to comprehend instructions intelligently, the inference is plain that the employment of recent immigrants has caused a deterioration in working conditions.

"No complete statistics have been compiled as to the connection between accidents and races employed, but the figures available clearly indicate the conclusion that there has been a direct relation between the employment of untrained foreigners and the prevalence of mining casualties. The mining inspectors of the several coal-producing States, the United States Geological Survey, and the older employees in the industry, also bear testimony in this respect to the effect of the employment of the southern and eastern European. The opinion of the Geological Survey is of especial interest and may be briefly quoted:

"Another important factor in the United States is to be found in the nationality of the miners. Most of the men are foreign-born, a large proportion of them are unable to understand English freely, and a still larger number are unable to read or write that language. Some of them are inexperienced, and do not take proper precautions either for their own safety or that of others. This becomes a most serious menace unless they are restrained by properly enforced regulations."

**A SHORT WORK DAY.**

In New York after a conference which lasted for several weeks, Hebrew Typographical Union No. 83 has succeeded in reaching an agreement with the Hebrew Printers' League, and a strike of the Jewish printers was thus avoided. The agreement is made for three years and provides for an annual increase in wages until 1915. The men employed in book and job offices will now work forty-six hours a week all year round, instead of forty-six hours three months of the year and forty-eight hours during the rest of the year, and their wages will be increased from \$21 to \$23 per week for the first year, \$23.50 per week for the second year and \$24 per week for the third year. The printers employed in newspaper offices have succeeded in getting a six-hour day for the men employed on the day shift and four and a half hours for the night shift. They have also succeeded in having their wages raised from \$27 to \$28 per week for the first year, \$29 for the second year, and \$30 per week for the third year. The employers also agreed to pay double time for all work performed on legal holidays.

**WHEN COMPETITION IS FAIR.**

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

Never had a fair show? Some fellow in the shop always working against you? The foreman has it in for you? Too bad. But here—maybe they are more than half right. Possibly you've deserved all that came to you. Honestly—have you always given the other fellow a square deal? Perhaps so—but here's a suggestion for you: quit coddling yourself—it never helped a man to think he was being terribly abused, whether he was right or wrong.

You are quite welcome to all the notions that you can carry concerning social and economic reform—I'll not quarrel with you about these. You may talk about them and think about them all that you please. But won't you remember this: no matter what the coming social system may be, it will be the personal equation that will determine the place that you are to occupy in the new dispensation. There will be pretty nearly the same struggle for places of power and influence, although the motive may be different. It's important, then, isn't it, to get ready for what may be coming in the new order of things.

First of all, fit yourself, personally, to think clearly and definitely by cutting out every habit that befuddles your brain. Then equip yourself, by hard study, even though it involves great sacrifice, to master your own job in all of its details, doing it better than it has ever been done before. For it's the chap who crowds over his present job that is most likely to pick the bigger one. This sort of thing will count so long as the world shall last. It is the kind of competition that will never be driven out by any social system. It is fundamental in the law of human progress. If any man tells you that there's no need to enlarge your outlook, that there's no necessity to become more proficient in your daily work, he's either a fool or a liar, and, in any case he's a mighty unsafe leader.

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